

## News of the Week.

## EUROPE.

**THE SUNKEN SHIPS AT SEBASTOPOL.**—Messrs W. G. Armstrong and Co., of the Elswick Engine-works, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, patentees of the hydraulic crane, are busily engaged in the construction of apparatus, for the admiralty, for the purpose of blowing up the Russian ships of war which now obstruct the entrance of the harbour of Sebastopol. They consist of 25 sets of cylindrical tubes, three in each set. The tubes are of different sizes, and placed one within the other so as to form three distinct water-tight compartments. The innermost compartment will be filled with fine gunpowder, and the next with ordinary blasting powder. The outermost one will be left vacant. The apparatus will be suitably placed by experienced divers under the ships to be blown up, a galvanic wire communicating with the innermost tube. The workmen have been employed night and day to get the apparatus completed and we understand they will be ready for shipment next week, when the effect of one of them will be tried upon a sunken vessel at Tynemouth.—The apparatus consists of 13 larger and 12 smaller tubes and the former when charged, will weigh about 4 tons.

Vienna, Oct. 24.—Large bands of Tartars have been formed in the Crimea; they sack and destroy the country houses of the Russians. The Russians confess the Tartar population is so hostile that they have been obliged to arrest 2000 persons.

30,000 Russians have crossed the Danube into the Dobruzha; the vanguard is at Babadagh. 12,000 Russians, under Umschakoff, occupied the Danube ferries near Tultscha.

A letter from Hermanstadt of the 22nd instant states that the vanguard of the Ottoman troops at Ibraia, under the orders of Sdyk-Pacha, was composed, on the 16th of this month, of nine battalions of infantry, three Batteries of artillery, and thirteen squadrons of cavalry, in all about 7,000 men and 24 pieces of cannon. The Russian outposts were still at Matschin, Isaktona, Babadagh, and Tultscha. Osochakoff's division, with four regiments of Cossacks, Generals Liders and Sutanoff, with a division of infantry and two regiments of cavalry occupy Ismail and Kilba. General Engelhart has established himself at Reni and Vadeul-Isaki, with a division of infantry and a regiment of hussars. General Dannenberg was at Belgrade near Ismail, with 20,000 men of the 4th corps. The rest of this army corps is stationed en echelon on the bank of the Pruth. In all there are in Bessarabia 65,000 and 180 guns. Prince Gortchakoff's head-quarters are at Klehenoff.

**SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.**—Letters from Constantinople by the City of London state that on the 10th the fire had not been opened against Sebastopol, but that the operations would go on rapidly if having been found that the south wall is not backed up on the inside. After the opening of the breach which will be easily effected the assault will be immediately made, the besieged begin to be in want of provisions, in consequence of the reinforcements introduced into the place after the battle of Alma.

Two daring reconnaissances have been executed by Admiral Bruas; one in the day when he went close to the walls with 400 sailors. A shower of the enemies' ball fell among them, but no one was hurt. The other was made at night, and had for object to sound the passage between the vessels sunk by the Russians.

A flotilla, composed of the Napoleon and Sanspareil line-of-battle-ships and six of the allied frigates effected a landing on the 3d at Yolta. This place occupies on the west side of the Crimea a similar position to that on Balaklava on the east. The sailors ascertained that the depot of the enemies' provisions which had been spoken of did not exist. They visited several magnificent villas, respecting property, and paying for everything they took. The enemy did not make their appearance.

Vienna, October 23.—The Lloyd contains perfectly reliable intelligence from the Crimea, dated October 13. On the 9th the trenches were within 700 metres of Sebastopol, and it was expected that the regular bombardment would begin on the 15th.—The English batteries were ready, but still masked, as the French were not sufficiently advanced. The Russians maintained a brisk fire but with so little result that it was not returned. The garrison had attempted several sallies which were always speedily repulsed. It is not for a moment doubted that Sebastopol must fall.

Russian intelligence from the Crimea to the 16th announces that the allies have begun to bombard Sebastopol on that day, but without having done any damage. The Russians returned the enemies' fire.

Sebastopol, Oct. 16.—The garrison makes frequent sorties at night; not a single shell has fallen in the town itself.

Vienna, Oct. 25.—Advices from Constantinople state that there is no truth in the report that Eupatoria has been retaken by the Russians. A rumor prevailed in the camp on the 11th that the Simpheropol army would attack it, and that the Greeks in Balaklava would at the same time set fire to the town.—All the Greeks were therefore forced to quit Balaklava. A sortie was made by the Russians on the 11th, but they were repulsed.

The correspondent from the heights behind Sebastopol have reached us to the 13th instant, and is, on the whole very satisfactory. The labor of landing the siege artillery and ships guns and dragging them and the never-ending material to Balaklava to the heights, has been commenced, and the sixteen days devoted to this task has been well employed, though the enemy, in this interval, has been enabled to strengthen its defence, and instead of one fort, mounting only 15 guns, to defend the approaches has now numerous batteries, with 76 heavy guns, to menace the lines of the Allies, yet the destruction of Sebastopol can be asserted without doubt to be a question of time.

Lord Raglan has ordered works to be constructed in rear into which the armies could retire in case of an unexpected reverse, and where he could defy all the tact of the Russians to reap advantage from a temporary success. The French have thrown up two redoubts still further to the rear to render any attack on that side impossible. The ambulance train had arrived from Varna. Sickness had considerably decreased, and all were eager for active operations.

**GREAT FIRE IN BONDED WAREHOUSES AT LIVERPOOL.**—A fire broke out in one of the vaults of a large stack of bonded warehouses in Launcelot's Hey, a narrow street running parallel with the Prince's Dock, from which they are divided by another stack of warehouses fronting the New Quay, immediately adjoining the dock wall. The vaults contained spirits of wine, brimstone, tallow bears' grease, and buffalo hides from Buenos Ayres, resin, turpentine, and other inflammable and explosive materials; and in the upper chambers were stored cotton, tea, hemp, and other articles of a less inflammable, but more costly nature. The fire broke out in the vault of a batch of warehouses known as Acker's buildings, adjoining which were a second batch, called Harbord's buildings, the vaults of which contained spirit merchandise of every description, belonging to Messrs. Moore, Vickers, and Co., and other large general spirit merchant.

For a long time the fire was confined to the vault where it had originated, and hopes were entertained that it would be prevented from spreading further, as the roof was vaulted and considered fire proof. As the flames, however, increased and intermittent explosions were heard, which appeared to shake the foundations of the whole block of buildings, it became evident that no effort of the fire-brigades could save that particular warehouse from destruction. Up to about 2 o'clock nothing could be seen by the large crowd of spectators but thick volumes of smoke issuing, in fitful bodies, from the vault. Every five or six minutes an explosion occurred.

By half-past 2 o'clock the fire had undermined its way into six or seven vaults, but as yet no communication had been made by the flames with the upper stories. The firemen continued to pour in tons weight of water, which, however, failed to have any perceptible effect, in consequence of the vaults having drains, constructed for the purpose of keeping them dry. The occupiers of the adjoining vaults and warehouses used strenuous efforts to get their stores removed, as did, those in the warehouses in New Quay, containing fruit, sugars, and foreign merchandise of every description, the vaults being, for the most part used for storing liquors. At a quarter to 3 o'clock a terrific explosion forced out the door beams of the vault, to which the fire was first confined, and knocked down Major Greig, the head constable, who was superintending the operations of the fire brigade. He was fortunately uninjured. This was followed soon afterwards by another explosion, the volume of smoke being this time accompanied by a sheet of flame, which roared fiercely up the front of the five-storied building. The last explosion appeared to have shattered the roof of the vault, for immediately smoke was seen to issue from the upper rooms, the whole of which by 3 o'clock were fired. To each tier of rooms, fronting the street, is a massive iron door, strongly protected inside by huge bolts and locks. This door being forced the smoke thus obtained an outlet, and gushed with terrible force into the narrow street. Broad sheets of flame followed each at intervals, intermingled with pieces of burning casks and other materials which were projected with great force into the air.

At 5 P.M., when this account was despatched the fire was still burning fiercely.

The warehouses, belong to Mr. Alderman Dover, are comparatively new buildings, occupying the site of the great conflagration about 15 years ago.

By Electric Telegraph.—9 30 P. M.—The fire is still raging, and has now communicated with the two adjoining warehouses

There seems every probability that it will continue burning all night, and perhaps all day to-morrow, and fears are entertained that the whole stack, comprising upwards of 10 warehouses of 11 storeys high, will be utterly destroyed.

As far as appearances go, it is chiefly cotton that is now burning. The warehouses belong to Messrs. Molyneux, and are let by them to Mr. Dover, who sublet them to merchants and others for storing their goods.

The Customs' authorities are permitting all bonded goods to be removed to the private premises of the importers.

10 30 A. M.—The conflagration continued with great fury until this morning when one warehouse, containing cotton, fell with a fearful crash, shaking the opposite buildings to their foundations. The burning mass canting against a detached warehouse northwards of the one in which the fire originated caused it to ignite, and it was speedily in flames.

Two warehouses are now burning, and there is no knowing when the mischief will be stopped. The vault of one of the buildings where the fire has made its appearance contains large quantities of spirits, and the upper floors are filled with corn, flour and foreign grain of various descriptions.—The damage already done is estimated at £200,000.

No lives have yet been lost.

**IRELAND.**—The emigration drain has not yet quite ceased. A local paper describes the steamer Mars, on her last voyage from Waterford to Liverpool, as taking out 150 comfortable looking persons as emigrants, en route for America or Australia. Our peasantry says the paper in question, are in some Districts nearly gone, whilst in others they have entirely disappeared.

## LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

**PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.**—The French Minister of War has received from Gen. Canrobert the following despatch.

Head Quarters, before Sebastopol October 31, 1854.—We opened the trenches during the night between the 9th and 10th. The enemy, who did not seem to expect us at that point, did not disturb the work, which we actively pursued. I hope we shall have, by the day after to-morrow (the 15th) seventy guns in battery. Since ten this morning a hot fire has been directed upon us at intervals, but without any success. Our loss is almost nominal. The works of the English army proceed on a parallel with our own.—The weather, for a short time very bad and very cold has fortunately turned out fine again.

The French Charge d'Affairs to his Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs,

Therapia, October 18.—Two vessels of war—one French, the other English—arrived from Constantinople, coming from the Crimea; they bring news of the 15th from Sebastopol. It appeared certain that the fire of all our batteries will be opened on the 17th. The two fleets were to lend their aid to the land troops and there was every reason for believing that the ships would be usefully employed on an important point. It was not doubted that the place would soon be reduced by the power of our artillery. The general situation was very satisfactory and the sanitary condition of the troops excellent.

Sir John Burgoyne, on the 11th, fixed sites for batteries which will destroy the shipping. They are to be mounted with four 8 and 10 inch guns, 1800 yards from the vessels. On the night of the 13th the trenches were finally completed. A Russian war steamer had been captured by the fleet.

Constantinople, Oct. 15.—We have intelligence from the Crimea up to the 13th. It was intended to keep up the bombardment for four days, and then to carry the place by storm. The spirits of the allied armies were excellent. The Porte raises the effective of the Turkish force in the Crimea to 30,000, starting in successive convoys from Varna and Constantinople. No fresh Russian troops had appeared in the Crimea. Heavy rains render the march of Russian reinforcements difficult. There is no truth in the report that Eupatoria has been retaken by the Russians.

On the departure of the steambot on the 16th from Constantinople all the disposable troops of the garrison were about to embark for the Crimea. Several steamers had arrived from Balaklava with men who had been wounded in repelling a sortie made by 50,000 Russians from Sebastopol.

Despatches direct from Balaklava show this story of the arrival at Constantinople of many men wounded by the Russians, in a sortie to be, untrue, and only based upon the following circumstances:—A party of sappers and miners employed in the trenches on the night of the 11th advanced towards Sebastopol reconnoitering, and, having mistaken their route in returning to the British Camp, an overwhelming force of Russians gave chase to them. The whole party gained the British line in safety.

Constantinople, Oct. 19.—No news has yet been received that the bombardment began on the 17th, as was proposed. Lord Raglan was requested to spare the part of the town

where the women and children would be sent. He replied that could not be, but that they might leave the town unhurt. The British army occupy part of the northern shore of the bay, and their guns commanded the harbour.

Paris, Friday, Oct. 27.—A telegraphic despatch from Prince Menschikoff has been received at St. Petersburg, and transmitted thence through Vienna. It is dated Sebastopol, Oct. 15. He says the Russian fire has successfully answered the fire of the allies. The damage done to the fortifications was but trifling. The fire from the fleets had not been continued. A part of the reserve had arrived, the next and remaining portion was expected immediately.

**RUSSIAN DEFEAT IN ASIATIC TURKEY.**—The Moniteur of this morning contains an account of a victory over the Russians near Gumri. They lost tents, baggage, ammunition, and thirty guns. A Russian general was killed. The Turks began to besiege the citadel of Gumri, when the Russian corps, which had formally defeated the Turks at Bayazid, advanced to the rescue from Erivan. It was, however, completely repulsed and shut in a defile, where it suffered considerable loss.

**THE WOUNDED.**—Advices from Constantinople state that on the 11th 500 English and French soldiers, wounded at Alma, had so far recovered, that they had taken their departure for the Crimea.

Dr. Levy and a staff of forty assistant-sergeons were to embark at Constantinople on the 15th, to establish a large hospital at Sebastopol as soon as the place was taken.

**GREECE.**—Athens, Oct. 2.—M. Metaxas had been received. The non-contents in the Greek Cabinet have resigned. The municipality of the Piræus have given a banquet to the officers of the French expeditionary force.

**RUSSIA AND GERMANY.**—Vienna, Oct. 26. The regiments of the Russian Guard which were marching towards the Polish frontier, have received orders to cease their advance for the present.

Berlin, Oct. 25.—Count Esterhazy returned yesterday from Vienna, with the Austrian answer to the last Prussian Note.

In the Council of War, held at Vienna on the 23rd, General Count Hess is said to have given it as his opinion that the Russians should be expelled from the Dobruzha.

Paris.—In a despatch from Mossoul, dated the 25th, Muehr de Van announces that the Ottoman army of Kars have taken signal revenge on the Russians. The Turkish troops attacked a corps which was covering Gumri, and completely dispersed it, capturing tents, baggage, and 30 pieces of cannon. A Russian general was killed. The Turks then commenced the siege of the citadel.

The Russian army, which had been victorious before at Abagazid, having, on the receipt of this news, set out for Rivan to deliver Gumri, was completely repulsed, and shut up in a defile, where it suffered considerable loss.

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Berlin, Oct. 25.—Count Esterhazy returned yesterday from Vienna with the Austrian answer to the last Prussian note. M. von der Pfordten left the same night for Vienna. In the council of war held at Vienna on the 23d, General Count Hess is said to have given it as his opinion that the Russians should be expelled from the Dobruzha.

## UNITED STATES.

We have dates from Los Angeles to Sept. 21st, and from San Diego to Sept. 20th.

**SHOCKING NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.**—Mr Henry Livingston, who reached San Diego, a short time since, in company with Messrs. John Stein and Simon Simons, furnished the San Diego Herald with the following important intelligence:

During the two days' stay of Mr L. at the crossing of the Colorado, a report was brought into the effect that a company of emigrants composed of fifty persons, all from Texas, were murdered near the Pimos Villages, by a band of Apaches on the 31st of August. There were several women and children in the train who it is feared, were doomed to a more horrid fate. All the cattle six hundred, in number, together with the provisions, were carried off by the Indians, leaving the wagons in the road. This news was brought by a train which was at the time a few hours' travel in the rear but which happily escaped attack.

Near Tucson, about the same time, a party of twenty Americans were eating their dinner, when a band of fifteen Indians made a descent upon them, and carried off seven of their finest horses, without a shot being fired by either party, although the Americans were well armed outnumbering them, and witnessed the outrage.

Another party, a few miles on the other side of Tucson, were attacked, one American killed and twenty-seven horses taken. The parties before mentioned were all from Texas.

The Apaches are becoming more troublesome and more formidable every day, and